be present in the House in the Question hour; otherwise, it comes in the ballot and Members prepare supplementaries, and it is not fair. So, we will write to the Member, in general. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the thing is being done.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam, it is a very important question.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Madam, in some Assemblies, even if the questioner is absent, some other Mcmebers can put that question. That should also be allowed by you.

*345. *[The Questioner (Shri Govindrao Adik) was absent. for answer vide col..... infra.]*

भारत में विदेशी छात्र

*346. **श्री रामजीलालः**
श्री अजीत जोगीः*

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) एक साल में सरकार द्वारा भारत में अध्ययन हेतु राष्ट्रवार कितने विदेशी छात्रों का चयन किया जाता है तथा कितनों को छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है, और

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष के दौरान इस प्रयोजन के लिए नेपाल, श्रीलंका, बंगलादेश तथा अन्य पड़ोसी देशों से ऐसे कितने छात्र भारत आए?

विदेश मंत्री (श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल): (क) से (ख) वक्तव्य सदन के पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

विदेश मंत्रालय द्वारा मनोनीत विदेशी छात्रों की संख्या हर वर्ष बदलती रहती है। शैक्षिक वर्ष 1996-97 के दौरान संलग्न देशवार ब्यौरो के अनुसार प्रवेश के लिए 877 छात्र मनोनीत किये गये थे जिनमें से 614 को छात्रवृतियां दी गई और 263 को स्व-वित्तपोषित सीटों की पेशकश की गई।

पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पड़ोसी देशों से 819 छात्र भारत सरकार की छात्रवृत्तियों पर भारत आये थे। ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है

क्रम सं॰	देशों के नाम	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	अफगानिस्तान	14	4	11
2.	बंगलादेश	94	94	98
3.	भूटान	5	2	15
4.	चीन	21	23	19
5.	मालदीव	5	4	6
6.	म्यांमा	1	4	—
7.	नेपाल	84	63	74
8.	पाकिस्तान	—	—	—
9.	श्रीलंका	61	55	62
	योग	285	249	285
			सकल योग	819

*सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री अजीत जोगी द्वारा पूछा गया।

पिछले तीन वर्ष में स्व-वित्तपोषण योजना के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए पड़ोसी देशों से 527 और छात्रों को सीटों की पेशकश की गई थी। ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है:—

क्रम सं॰	देशों के नाम	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	अफगानिस्तान	1	4	3
2.	बंगलादेश	43	64	48
3.	भूटान	22	22	34
4.	चीन	—	—	—
5.	मालदीव	—	—	—
6.	म्यांमा	2	2	1
7.	नेपाल	81	71	79
8.	पाकिस्तान	2	1	—
9.	श्रीलंका	10	17	20
	योग	161	181	185
			सकल योग	527

1996-97 सत्र के दौरान मनोनीत विदेशी छात्रों का देश वार-ब्यौरा

देश का नाम	छात्रों की संख्या
अफगानिस्तान	14
अल्जीरिया	—
ए॰आर॰ई॰	1
आस्ट्रेलिया	2
बहरीन	1
बंगलादेश	146
बेल्जियम	1
भूटान	49
बोत्सवाना	2
बल्गारिया	1
बेलिज	2
चीन	19
कम्बोडिया	2
चेक गणराज्य	3
इथोपिया	7
फिजी	14
फ्रांस	16
गाम्बिया	—
घ्याना	6
जर्मनी	3
हंगरी	2
इन्डोनेशिया	21
इरान	6
इराक	7
इजरायल	2
इटली	2
जापान	20
जोर्डन	2
कजाकिस्तान	5
केन्या	24
किर्गिजस्तान	4
लाओस	2
मलेशिया	7
मालदीव	6
मारीशस	49
मैक्सिको	3
मंगोलिया	13
म्यांगा	1
नामीबिया	2
नेपाल	153

देश का नाम	छात्रों की संख्या
नीदरलैंड	4
नाइजीरिया	1
नार्वे	1
ओमान	1
पाकिस्तान	1
फिलीस्तीन	6
पोलैण्ड	2
रोमानिया	7
रूस	17
सेनेगल	1
सेशल्स	1
सोमालिया	7
दक्षिण अफ्रीका	7
दक्षिण कोरिया	1
स्पेन	2
श्रीलंका	82
सूडान	5
स्वीडन	1
सीरिया	6
ताजिकिस्तान	5
तेजानियां	1
थाइलैंड	17
तुर्की	2
तुर्कमेनिस्तान	3
उगान्डा	8
यू॰के॰	1
उजबेकिस्तान	8
वियतनाम	23
यमन	25
जाइरे	4
जाम्बिया	3
जिम्बाब्वे	4
	877

श्री अजीत जोगी: उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि भारत शासन विदेश के जिन छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति देता है, उसमें क्या हमारा कोई रेसिप्रोकल अरेंजमेंट उन देशों के साथ है? उन देशों के जितने छात्रों को हम स्कॉलरशिप देते हैं, क्या भारत के भी उतने छात्रों को उन देशों से स्कॉलरशिप मिलती है? यदि नहीं मिलती है तो क्या ऐसा रेसिप्रोकल अरेंजमेंट करने के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जाएगी?

श्री इन्द्र कुमार गुजराल: कार्रवाई क्या की जाए? मैडम, यह जो स्कीम है स्कॉलरशिप की, यह वेरियस किस्म की है, बहुत किस्म की है—कुछ बाईलिट्रल है, कुछ कल्चरल एक्सचेंज प्रोग्राम हैं, कुछ कॉमन वैल्थ का है, ये सब मिलाकर एक हजार स्कॉलरशिप हम साल भर में देते हैं। इसलिए यह हर देश के साथ अलग-अलग है। जो हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, उनमें हम यूनिलेट्रली करते हैं अपनी तरफ से, जैसे नेपाल और भूटान के साथ हमारा एहदनामा जो है, ट्रीट्री जो है, उसमें यह प्रोवाइडिड है कि हम उनके देश के लोगों से अपने देश के लोगों जैसा सलूक करेंगे।

श्री अजीत जोगी: महोदया, पड़ोसी देशों से संबंध सुधारने के लिए यह एक बहुत अच्छा कदम हो सकता है कि हम पड़ोसी देशों के छात्रों को ज्यादा तादाद में स्कॉलरशिप्स दें। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की तरफ से ऐसी कोई पहल हो रही है कि जो हमारे सीमा के राष्ट्र हैं, वहां के छात्रों को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा छात्रवृत्ति दे सकें, विशेषकर ऐसे राष्ट्र जिनसे हमको संबंध सुधारने की, संबंध मधुर करने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Madam, if my hon. friend reads the statement that I have placed on the Table of the House, he would see that we are giving a great deal of attention to our neighbours. We are giving a sizeable number of scholarships, fellowships and freeships to our neighbouring countries. I wish to do more. It is not a question of decreasing. I would like them to be more. But, there are some limitations and these basic limitations are that within our colleges and universities there is a great deal of internal pressure, etc. Therefore, the number of seats available, particularly for technical education and medical education, at our disposal is very limited. But, I think, if possible, we would like to have a few more. Now something is happening that many students are coming ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI AJIT P.K. JOGI: This number is very small. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The number I have given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Madam, this particular programme is very popular. It also helps our country to build up a long-term relationship with those countries from where these students are coming for getting education. We understand and appreciate the constraints which the Government has with regard to the availability of seats. In view of that, there should be a long-term programme of expanding the same in various institutions and earmarking a part of it so that we can encourage students particularly from those countries where our commercial and economic relationship is expanding. If we can create a good impression in the young minds, they will act as some sort of liaison for establishing good relationship between India and their countries. In view of this, I do not agree with my hon. friend that there should be some reciprocity, particularly in the context of SAARC countries. Where we have the expertise. We should extend that expertise and facilities to those countries which do not have them. Instead of insisting on reciprocity, we should encourage these programmes. We should encourage people to. come and have training and education in our country so that they can leave the country with a good impression about us. It will be, if I am permitted to say so, a long-term investment for the development of human resource in other countries.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Madam, I entirely endorse what my hon. friend has said. As a matter of fact, I am continuing the policy which he was following. ...*(Interruptions)*... This policy has been there for the last 30 or 40 years. At any given moment, there are about 30,000 to 40,000 students from other countries who are studying in our country. It is a matter of pride for us. I would like to add more because I think the best way of influencing or creating impression on our neighbouring countries, particularly the developing countries, is to expand this scheme further. As my hon. friend, when he was in office he was trying to get more seats—he succeeded to some extent—I am also trying to pursuade universities and the Ministries to give us more seats.

PROF. (SHRIMATI) BHARATI RAY: Madam, I have two very small queries. First, I would like to know—this is an exhaustive list of students coming to India—which are the universities or educational institutions which the foreign students are more attacted to. Secondly, I would like to know whether there is a problem of accommodation for them. I agree with hon. Member, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, that we should attract more and more foreign students because it is a long term investment and it will help us in promoting international understanding if they go back with a good impression. Madam, the problem of accommodation is being faced by our students as well. I would like to know whether the foreign students have any problem in this regard.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Madam, the hon. Member is right that the problem of accommodation is always there. What we do is that those universities and colleges which do not have hostels or any other accommodation, we give them house rent allowance. We do try to give this allowance. I think our rent allowance varies from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500/-. It is varying from city to city. But, I do appreciate even that may not be sufficient. We have some limitations. Generally, we try, wherever the college or the university has a hostel, we pay hostel fee and they stay in the hostel. More hardship is faced by those who come on their own and not through scholarship because apart from the fee, the rents are also high. Another thing which is happening is, the colleges and universities are increasing their fee substantially. Some of them are charging $ 3,000 to 4,000. This is something which is becoming an impediment. I do not know what we can do about it because universities are autonomous and

capitation fee colleges have come in and they are more autonomous than a university. These are the difficulties we are facing.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Bombay there is a special international students' hostel where only foreign students can stay.

SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI: Madam, this is a great programme and we must take all steps to popularise it. I would only wish to enquire this. The Third World countries have always been insisting and requesting for increasing the number of seats but, unfortunately, because of the paucity of funds sometimes we are not able to provide seats to them. Some countries earlier had suggested— possibly they are rich countries—to allow them to start their own colleges in India by financing themselves. Is there any policy to accept this or is there any proposal under consideration in this regard?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Madam, the hon. Member may be knowing that this issue has been under consideration for several years. Two things have come in our way: one is the Supreme Court's judgement, particularly, so far as capitation fee colleges are concerned. The Supreme Court has laid down that only 5% to 15% can be given to outsiders. This is one difficulty. The second difficulty mostly is not funds so much as a policy mind set. I think in the Ministries of Health and Education—I have been in touch with them even when I was in this portfolio earlier—we should set up some institutions like Lumumba University in Moscow for instance. This has served a great deal of purpose. This continues to be my pursuit.

SHRI K. R. MALKANI: Madam, I find that in the last three years there has not been a single scholar from Pakistan. My question is very simple. Did we not offer scholarships or were there no applications or were there no suitable applicants or did the Pakistan Government not allow them to come?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Scholarship offer was there. There were no applications, as far as I know. But, this morning, I instructed the Foreign Secretary that in the coming Foreign Secretaries' talks he should offer this again and say that we will welcome any student coming here to study any subject he wants to.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Madam, my query arises out of the answer given by the hon. Minister. The Government have certain policies which have to be followed even by universities. How can the Government say, 'They are autonomous, what can we do?' And, Madam, the private institutions are going to be more autonomous. I request the hon. Minister to consider that universities have to follow a certain set of guidelines and policy decisions that the Government has taken. Otherwise, this answer goes, as a message, to universities that they can behave as they like, contrary to the changed policies of the Government, announced policies of the Government. The universities must be made accountable. But, let us not wash off our hands by saying that they are autonomous.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: The UGC and the Ministry of HRD would agree with this that they should interfere in the autonomy of universities. But, I think, this has been a valued approach of this country that we have let universities to be autonomous. It will not be a happy day if the Government starts interfering in the universities. Therefore, I sustain the idea that the autonomy of a university is a very valued thing with which I do not want to interfere. When university increases its fee, it has got its own problems because everyday pay commissions are coming and the expenses of professors and lecturers are going up. Either the Budget should meet it. Or, it has to be met from the fees. Something

has to be done. The Supreme Court has made two categories in respect of the capitation fee colleges. They have laid down that these capitation fee colleges can charge more from outsiders than from Indians.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

SHRI H. HANUMANTHAPPA: Madam, perhaps, I did not make myself clear. Even in regard to the reservation policy, some universities have taken the stand that they are autonomous; they would not follow this policy. Would the Government accept this?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Renaming Andaman and Nicobar Island as 'Shahid' and 'Swaraj'

*342. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are considering a proposal to rename the Islands of Andaman and Nicobar as 'Shahid' and 'Swaraj' respectively in honour of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA): No, Sir.

Construction of Air Base at Diu by IAF

*345. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Air Force proposes to build an Air Base in Diu, the idyllic seaside tourist resort located on the southern tip of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) its probable repercussions on the inhabitants and houses of adjacent villages, the adjoining bird sanctuary and the churches built there about four centuries ago?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV): (a) to (c) There is no proposal for building a new airbase in Diu. However, to facilitate operation of larger transport aircraft as also IAF aircraft, the runway is proposed to be expanded. Such expansion would have no adverse affect on local inhabitants.

Irrigation projects in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

*347. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects under construction in drought-prone Vidarbha region of Maharashtra as on date;

(b) the area likely to be brought under irrigation after the completion of these projects; and

(c) by when each of these projects is likely to be completed and commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c) The Vidarbha region of Maharashtra consisting of 9 districts has not been included in the list of drought-prone areas. A statement containing details of 10 major and 12 medium irrigation projects which are under construction in Vidarbha region is laid on the table of the House as a annexure. [*See Appendix 180, annexure No. 54]*

बिहार में तैमारा घाटी में राष्ट्रीय-राजमार्ग संख्या 33 को चौड़ा किया जाना

*348. **श्री ज्ञान रंजन:** क्या जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय-राजमार्ग संख्या 33 पर रांची टाटा केन्द्र के सामने तैमारा घाटी में प्रतिवर्ष कई दुर्घटनाएं होती हैं और उनमें जान और माल की भारी क्षति होती है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त घाटी में इस मार्ग पर दूसरी ओर से आने वाले वाहन दिखाई नहीं